NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall-

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 28th st. and Broadway.-

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.-

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway. - VABIETY

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.-

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE .-

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street.-Lany or

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place .-

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-VARIETY OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker ats. - DRIAMS OF DELUSION, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway - Jan Astray

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.-Genvan

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner

THE RINK, 3d avenue and 64th street. - MENAGERIE AND

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Dec. 19, 1873.

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THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY QUESTION IN FRANCE .- While in the Congress of the United States, on Wednesday last, they were hedging and shuffling on the repeal of the increased salary and back pay bill, the Committee on Finance in the French Assembly at Versailles were voting to increase the salary of President MacMahon to the extent of a few hundred thousand dollars, in order to enable him to give fêtes at Paris. But the Republic in France and the Republic in the United States are widely different things, as our House Committee on Appropriations would soon discover in proposing an item of a few hundred mousands as extra compensation to President Grant to enable him to give fêtes in George-+ Stew S. town.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION of five million dollars asked for by Secretary Robeson for the good work he has done in placing our war is in seaworthy condition has at length been granted by Congress. There was a deal of talk and grumbling, after four millions had been agreed upon, to get the extra million; but yesterday a reluctant assent was given. It must have been a bitter dose for those Western legislators whose only ideas of naval power seem to be founded upon stern wheelers and flatboats. It is gratifying to find that we are to have a real navy after all

The Muddle in Congress Regarding the National Finances.

The Committee of Ways and Means has been trying to solve the difficulty of the present financial condition of the government, and on Wednesday sprung a debate, chiefly among its own members, in the House of Representatives on the subject. Yesterday the Senate Committee on Finance entered upon the question and brought it before the Senate through the vague resolution which was reported by Mr. Sherman last week. The resolution is as

Resolved. That it is the duty of Congress during the present session to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act approved March 18, 1869, entitled An act to strengthen the public credit, as follows:—"And the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the carliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." And the Committee on Finance is directed to report to the Sennte, at as early a day as practicable, such measures as will not only redeem this pledge of the public faith, but will also furnish a currency of uniform value, always redeemable in gold or its equivalent, and so adjusted as to meet the changing wants of trade and commerce.

This was reported, it is said, because the committee could not agree upon any measure whatever, every member having a theory of his own, and because this appeared to be the easiest way of bringing the matter before the Senate. It was, in fact, to test the Senate on the subject and to receive instructions. It is further reported that the committee were about equally divided as to expansion or contraction of the circulating medium, four being for and four against, and one being undecided. From what has occurred and from all the information received up to the present time, the probability is that a moderate expansion, in addition to the issue of the legal tender reserve, will meet with most favor. Mr. Boutwell informed the Senate that he would resist either contraction or expansion. Mr. Morton was incredulous about specie payments, and expressed himself in favor of a moderate expansion of the currency. Mr. Howe called the paper issue of the government a lie, said it would be criminal to issue any more, and condemned the Secretary of the Treasury for putting out the reserve. It is said there is a decided majority in both the House and Senate committees on financial matters against receiving legal tenders in part

payment of duties. The resolution reported from the Senate Finance Committee by Mr. Sherman is utterly impracticable at the present time and not applicable to the question at issue. It is all very well to talk about pledging the faith of the government to redeem the legal tenders in coin and to instruct the Committee on Finance to prepare for that; but where is the coin to come from? The Treasury Department has not enough to meet the demands upon it for interest on the debt and to take up the bonds called in. Supposing even the gold coming in from the customs duties will be sufficient to meet the deficiency and for payment of interest on the debt up to the end of the fiscal year, the Secretary will have little or no surplus. How, then, can specie payments be reached without specie? As to furnishing a currency, in the language of the resolution, of uniform value, always redeemable in gold or its equivalent, the idea is absurd under existing circumstances. This is merely unmeaning verbiage. Then, what does Mr. Sherman mean by so adjusting this uniform currency "as to meet the changing wants of trade and commerce?" Are we to understand by a uniform currency the legal tenders and no other? Or does he purpose to give us a national bank currency only, and, consequently, to withdraw the greenbacks? That would put off specie payments indefinitely. The national banks would find it to their interest never to resume, and we question if the government would have the power to force them to pay specie. But it is useless to talk of resumption when there is no specie. The government might some time in the future accumulate coin and bring the legal tenders to par, but if specie payments depend upon the national banks, and they should have all the currency circulating medium of the country, Doomsday would come about as soon as resumption. Mr. Sherman squints at elasticity in the currency by the expression 'and to be so adjusted as to meet the changing wants of trade and commerce." What he means by this we do not understand. An elastic currency we can comprehend, but elasticity with a specie basis is hardly comprehensible. The question of the time, however, which

the resolution of the Finance Committee does not touch, is that of supplying the Treasury Department with the means to carry on the government, or else to cut down the expenditures to the means that are and will be available without additional taxation. Here, in fact, is the dilemma in which Congress is placed. Members are unwilling or afraid to impose fresh burdens upon the people. They fear the unpopularity of such a course. Still, Congress being overwhelmingly of the administration party, the majority, probably, would like to meet the wishes of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury. Then they are seldom adverse to large appropriations, and have a good many schemes of their own to draw upon the Treasury for. The proper solution of the difficulty would be to reduce the estimated expenditures thirty to forty millions, instead of either imposing that amount of additional taxation or issuing more currency. If more currency were needed for the wants of trade, as many of the Western and Southern members believe, that would be another thing. But to augment it simply and only to relieve the demands of the government would be a mischievous policy. To enter upon that would open the door to greater extravagence and unlimited inflation. As to the forty-four millions of legal tender reserve that had already been authorized and ssued, though withdrawn from circulation, extreme necessity a portion of it, at least, might be used temporarily without creating any serious derangement or arresting progress

towards specie payments After all, it would be better, as was said before, to cut down the expenses of government instead of using even this legal tender reserve. How much, for example, of the estimated thirty-three millions and upwards for public works might be spared? Probably half could without any serious detri-ment to the public service. Here is at once sixteen or seventeen millions. The eleven milions for miscellaneous expenses might be reduced to five or six mile ons. A million or more could be saved from the public printing. Our sitiall army in time of peace ought not to cost within a fraction of thirty-five millions. Five millions' could very be converted

well be taken off this estimate. So on through other estimates of the list submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report there might be made reductions. There is an estimate under the ambiguous term "permanent" of nearly nineteen millions, which, in all probability, could be pared down considerably. At any rate, the whole forty millions which Secretary Richardson has asked for by fresh taxation might be rendered unnecessary through the reduction and economy we have suggested. Then, we think the Secretary has underestimated, and perhaps intentionally, the income of the government. The revenue begins to show signs of improvement as the business of the country revives, and it is quite likely the Secretary has had too gloomy a view of the prospect.

There is no reason why the expense of government should be in time of peace a hundred and ninety millions a year, exclusive of interest on the debt. Allowing even a considerable sum for a sinking fund the cost of government would be nearly three times greater than it was just before the war, not reckoning the debt interest. The increase of population and expense of carrying on the overnment are not so much greater. really keeping up the extravagance of war times. Mr. Richardson and his predecessors have been too intent on paying off the national debt rapidly, while keeping up extravagant current expenditures, and now, when a temporary financial disturbance comes, the government is embarrassed and calls for help. In our article yesterday we were made to say by an error that Mr. Richardson was an conomical Secretary of the Treasury. He is not that, he is anything but that, and he shows little ability in managing the national finances. A hundred and fifty millions a year would be more than ample for the current and contingent expenses of the government, exclusive of interest on the debt and a sihking fund, when the country is at peace, and if the Secretary were an able and economical financier he would bring his estimates down to that sum.

The Poughkeepste Bridge.

There is some speculation as to whether or no the building of a bridge across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie is going to ruin this city by giving all the traffic from the West an easy way to go by us in search of better customers and better accommodations in the happy little cities of the Down East lands. No such result could follow as a legitimate consequence of the abolition of the Hudson as an bstacle between us and the West; for, in the first place, to have an easy passage of the river facilitates access to this city as much as to any other city, and we are decidedly nearer to the bridge than Boston is, while the produce will, as usual, find its market here and the return freight will mostly be received at this great entrepot. But, despite these facts, our own folly may build up other cities at our expense, and it is only in so far as it would be at our expense that we should regret the growth of neighboring cities. Our infamous incapacity to govern ourselves and prevent public robbery on a gigantic scale is our only danger. We are without docks, we are without decent means of transportation from point to point in the city, and the accommodations we have for great traffic are furnished at such exorbitant rates that trade is overburdened with the exaction. All these, the direct consequences of public plundering, high taxes and bad government, may readily drive every trade not distinctly dependent upon locality to places where it can be more economically carried on, and where it will be safer and under the protection of the law; and the trade thus driven away may be of consequence. Let us, at least, believe that if it goes that fact will be of some advantage to us, masmuch as it will probably open the eyes of our great merchants to the truth that they really have some interest in the politics and government of this city.

WHEN CONGRESSMEN FALL OUT .- Perhaps with our recent experiences of the moral obtuseness of Congressmen it would be too much to expect from them either good manners or courteous language. Our reports of the scene in the House yesterday, of which Mr. Hale, of this State, was the central figure, indicate how readily men who have forgotten one important obligation can forget another Mr. Hale had taken very strong ground against the salary grab, and fiercely scored the delinquents from a high moral standpoint, whereupon the delinquents paid their respects, and it was shown that this virtuous Congressman, while drawing the pay of a member, is or was also recently in the pay of the administration as an agent in the Claims Commission. As the virtuous member had the worst of the case he took refuge in vile language and was excessively coarse and low, which is to be regretted: but it seemed natural, and was apparently instructive.

FOGS AND FERRIES-AN OUNCE OF PREVEN-TION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE.-If our columns have not been crowded during the past two days with harrowing details of frightful calamities it is not the fault of the ferry companies. At any time during the dense fog which hung over the bay and the North and East rivers collisions were possible which might have entailed the loss of hundreds of lives. The ferryboats in many instances shot wide of their piers, simply because their pilots could not see their objective points, enveloped as they were in worse than midnight darkness. The law should compel the companies to employ powerful electric lights, so colored that no mistake could be possible in seeking the destined haven. This would seem to be merely a humanitarian enterprise, but then humanity and big dividends do not seem to coalesce among our grasping capitalists who have learned that a terrible disaster can neither affect their charter nor seriously diminish their public patronage.

STRIKING THE INDIANS.—Lieutenant Hodson. of the Fourth cavalry, reports that on the 10th inst, he struck the band of Indians that had been murdering and plundering on the Nucces River, Texas, and that his force killed nine of the fed men, wounded a good many more and captured eighty-one animals. This striking of them is the only effective way of dealing with our red brethren on the warpath. When the remnant of the band struck are back in some reservation, and have taken the pledge to be good Indians, new blankets, hymn books and Sunday schools will be in order. As a rule the red man has to be "struck" before he can

The New York Harbor Obstructions. Public attention has been called to the rapidly increasing obstructions in our harbor by the grounding of the steamship Greece. We hope the subject will receive that prompt attention from Congress which its importance demands. Whatever tends to interrupt the trade of New York necessarily deranges the commerce of large sections of the States. The obstructing of our harbor is, therefore, not merely a question affecting the well-being of this city, but one that touches the interests of the country. Nearly two-thirds of the import revenue are collected at New York, and this fact shows how much the country is interested in the commercial prosperity of our city. With these considerations before them our legislators cannot refuse to pass such laws as will diminish or remove the danger of our

port being closed by accumulations of refuse

While we must look chiefly to Congress to ward off the threatened danger much may be done by a strict enforcement of existing laws and the exercise of greater vigilance over suspected offenders. So far the evidence points to two causes as tending to block up the channels and so render the harbor impracticable for ships of large tonnage. The emptying of ashes from steamships, which is gradually filling up the channels and decreasing the width of the rivers, is interfering with the wash of the tide. These two causes combined are now menacing to close our harbor. Proper vigilance on the part of the authorities could diminish sensibly the ashes nuisance, though to enable the harbor authorities to deal effectively with the transgressors the present law would require considerable modification. The fine for throwing ashes into the harbor directed to be imposed by the law in case of conviction amounts only to the insignificant sum of fifty dollars. Looking at the difficulty of detection and the wealth of the corporations which are the chief sinners, this fine is simply ridiculous. It has no deterrent effect, and is therefore a dead letter. Now, we require that this condition of the law shall be changed and the guilty parties be rendered liable to fine and imprisonment for con-travention of the harbor laws on this question of obstruction. The punishment should be of a nature to make men unwilling to run the risk of breaking the law, and in cases of old offenders there ought to be used the utmost severity. It will scarcely be credited that in parts the depth of the harbor has been decreased some twenty-three feet, owing chiefly to steamships emptying their ashes in the channel contrary to the regulations established by law. If this evil be not remedied it is calculated by competent authorities that in five years ships of large burden will not be able to enter our harbor. This is a matter requiring immediate attention at the hands of our representatives in Congress, and

The Union League of America on the Cuban Question.

we hope they will see to it without delay.

At a meeting of the Union League America, at Philadelphia, the other evening, it was resolved, in behalf of liberty and justice, that "we claim to enter our protest against the cruelties exercised by the Spanish authorities in the island of Cuba towards a portion of its free-born citizens, and more particularly towards that class of the human race still kept in bondage, and we are satisfied that no permanent peace can come to the island until the bonds of slavery are stricken from their limbs, and that, in view of these facts, we urge upon our present Congress the duty of according belligerent rights to those who are struggling for liberty in the island." This proposition is before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, but, from present indications, there will be no report upon the submember of the House would submit a resolution as expressive of the sentiment of the body that the barbarous atrocities which have marked and still mark the war of the Spanish authorities, regular soldiers and volunteers against the insurgents of the island of Cuba are disgraceful to a civilized nation, and that the House is constrained, from the claims of justice and humanity, to protest against the continuance of these atrocities, we think there would be a response which would be heard at

EXPENSIVE PLEASURE.—It is published that ship is fitting out at Baltimore for a voyage to Cuba with military supplies and stores for the insurgents; and as the authorities are thus notified it is to be hoped they will take care that there shall be in this case no violation of our laws in the sailing of the ship, and also inform themselves thoroughly of the character of her papers, so that there may be no doubt of her nationality if she should happen to displease the Spaniards in a voyage not contrary to the laws. One voyage to Cuba has just cost this country five millions of dollars in naval preparations, not to mention other heavy items; and our government in a cowardly semi-surrender of its rights had the apparent justification of some uncertainty in the ship's character. We hope that will not occur again, and that if another ship is taken and five millions more must be spent, we shall at least have the case so clear that we will be compelled to come up to our duties as a people, and so either get rid of the Spaniards or get rid of Fish. Five millions would be well spent in producing either result.

A PECULIAR SYSTEM OF ECONOMY .- Of all the strange disguises that municipal reform assumes the most extraordinary is that of refusing to pay the lawful debts of the city until compelled by the courts to do so. Litigation of just claims generally results in the discomfiture of the wiseacres who pretend thus to establish a new system of economy. When to the face of a bill are added large sums in the shape of interest and costs it is difficult to know where economy comes in. In the last batch of suits, eight in number, the creditors of the city gained everything they asked for, and we have the cheering intelligence that there are more coming. Occasionally, when the Department of Finance is tardy in cashing those bills, a levy is made on the poor old Governors, whose counterfeit presentments in oil adorn the City Hall, or, perhaps, a fire engine or two is nabbed. It is a childish, disgraceful way of doing business on the part of the officials of a great city, when such humiliations become necessary for people to get the money due to them. It may be called economy in the Comptroller's office, but common sense will call it ridiculous folly.

Yesterday we published the details of a sneaking sequel in the harbor of Bahia Honda to the diplomacy of Secretary Buchu. This morning we publish the details of the stealing out of the Virginius by the Spanish authorities from under the noses of the unsuspecting volunteers, whose brutal rage was simmerin down delightfully. As companion picture they should be hung up in the Department of State at Washington. Insulted majesty receiving the atonement might be the titles. proportion as the majesty of the affair is invisible it will be nearer the truth. After a crime which roused the indignant feelings of the civilized world, the poor ceremony, which was deliberately made to wear the appearance of a piece of contemptuous conescension on the part of Spain and a humble reception of alms on the part of the United States, can only awaken feelings of derision the world over. Covered with filth the Virginius reached American hands from the blood-stained hands of those who murdered fifty-three of her passengers. We are a great

people, and Secretary Buchu is worthy of us! The only thing to relieve the surrender from absolute flatness was the adventures of a HERALD correspondent, who, in this supposititious hour of American triumph, had the supreme credulity to believe that the American flag would protect him sufficiently to allow him entry to Bahia Honda during the "ceremonies" of the surrender. This amusing piece of misplaced confidence will he heartily enjoyed by the American people, who are well aware that the protocol and its consequences were never intended by Secretary Buchu or any other of the "high contracting parties" to give the American flag in Cuba any rights which a Spaniard is bound to respect. But our correspondent's blind faith in his nation is not the funniest part of the affair. He had gone out from Key West in an American eighty-ton schooner flying the American flag. The schooner stood bravely up for Fort Murillo, which frowns (forts always frown) over the entrance to the harbor of Bahia Honda. As schooner wore round to beat in, lo and behold! the swarthy Spaniards rush to man the batteries of the Murillo. Huge Parrot guns are trained on the eighty-ton schooner, and the electricity of battle charges the air. A boat laden to the gunwales with fierce Spanish soldiers rows down upon the schooner, and things look very squally for the HERALD man: The schooner is ordered to come to, and, under the circumstances, she comes. A parley ensues; high words are spoken on one side, and haughty, blood-curdling threats are hurled on the other. The HEBALD man reconnoitres, and now had deeds of high emprise been wrought, if the little craft a mile and a half away in harbor that represented the giant, America, had but shown the symptom of recognition of his critical position. It was not to be. The eighty-ton schooner was ordered by the haughty Spaniard out to sea, and the correspondent, with a sigh, "wore ship," and gulped down his gall over the waters of the Gulf. He mustered his forces on the quarter deck, and it is within the possibilities that he would have returned and engaged the fort if the crew were willing to fight. The spirit of Secretary Buchu, however, hovered over the mariners, and, to a man, they showed the white feather. Then followed a weary time for the HERALD man. He was resolved once more to beard the Spaniard in his den, and the eighty-ton schooner bore down upon

the fort. Guns were once more trained on the devoted schooner, and more boatloads of fierce Spanish soldiers rowed down upon her. The HERALD man boldly summoned the fort to surrender-its provisions. It was represented to him that no state of war existed. He the provisions of the fortress for four dollars and a half. As they only of water and Spanish biscuits. it shows to what a condition the garrison was reduced. Unluckily there was not a partiale of fight in the crew. The Parrot guns and the Spanish soldiers would otherwise have tempted a saint to open hostilities at once. The HEBALD man, therefore, "wore ship" once more, and having at this precise moment witnessed the diverting "ceremonies" then going on in the harbor, set sail for the land of the great spread eagle. Imagination alone can fill in the "what might have been" of that rencontre. A fight between Fort Murillo and its don defenders on one side and the eighty-ton schooner on the other would beggar description. It might have ended badly for the schooner. The glory which the Spaniards could have reaped from such a fray is, in all the range of history, only comparable to the glory which our great Secretary Buchu reaped from his crushing victory over the 108 pounds of diplomacy under the cocked hat of Catacazy. It is almost a pity that Secretary Buchu's spirit cowed the crew at such a moment, for then the Catacazy achievement might have had a Spanish parallel for all ages to come.

TIZING IN THE WEST .- At Peoris, Ill., the Reformed Episcopal Church is finding some sympathy and a little encouragement. On Wednesday evening, it appears, a large meeting of those friendly to the new reform movement was held in the Second Presbyterian church of that city. Bishop Cummins and Bishop Cheney were both present and addressed the meeting. It is stated, with some authority, that the meeting was a great success, and that Peoria, at an early day, is likely to add another church and congregation to the new organization. Disunion for disunion's sake is never desirable; but secession, with whatever evils belong to it, is better ten thousand times than dead uniformity. We are far from satisfied that the new organization must prove a failure. The disaffected inside the pale of the Episcopal Church are numerous, and, although the so-called evangelical clergy have given the movement but little encouragement, it is to be remembered that the people are stronger than the clergy.

BISHOPS CUMMINS AND CHENEY PROSELY-

THE SPANISH CORTES-CONCILIATION OF Parties.—By way of Washington we learn that certain conflicting interests in the Spanish Cortes have been reconciled, and that there is now a reasonable prospect that the Castelar government will be able to give evidence of something like strength. This is well. It is bad enough for the republicans in Spain to have to contend with the monarchists. If the Republic is to succeed the repub-

The Only Lively Incident of the I licans must remain united and fight as one man. The unhappy differences between Castelar and Salmeron have been a great drawback to the success of the young Republic These differences have been got over, and Salmeron gives his own strength and the strength of his friends to the government. It will be well for Spain if all the other interests unite. What Spain wants is a strong government, and love of country should at the present moment make Spanish politicians forgetful of personal and party jealousy. We shall now wait to see what the government can do with the Carlists, with the intransigentes and with Cuba. The Republic must give proof of strength or perish.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Partridge, our Minister to Brazil, is now in Neal Dow is in Scotland delivering temperance

Charles B. Thomas, Judge of the Tenth Judicia

Ex-Governor Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska; is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

muel Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, is registered at the Brevoort House.
State Senator Samuel S. Lowery, of Utica, has

apartments at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Assemblyman Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. William Annand, Member of Parliament, of Nova

Scotia, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel, General Jubal A. Early is mentioned as a cal didate for the United States Senate from Virginia. Professor George O. Holbrooke, of Hartford, is among the recent arrivals at the Coleman House. Napoleon's Sarcophagus is now completed. It is made of red Peterhead granite and weighs five

"Honesty is the best policy." That's what the policy dealers thought when the police made a raid

Rev. Dr. Deems is lecturing in North Carolina, where the field of the unredeemed is unfortu nately, large.

Orlow W. Chapman, Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major General Quincy A. Gillmore and Captain E. C. Bowen, United States Army, are quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel. "He called me an ass, a simpleton and an idiot,

all of which I declare to be true," occurs in the affidavit of a Western policeman. Count Von Roon, the late Prussian War Minister,

has gone to Italy to remain for five months. He is announced to be afflicted with asthma. An Eastern paper thinks Havana cannot be cowed, because it is only a short time ago that the people there were talking of a bull fight.

Judge Charles Mason, of Syracuse, says he is not a candidate for the vacancy in the Court of Appeals, created by the death of Judge Peckham. v. Dr. De Koven, of Racine College, is named as the successor of Bishop Armitage in the Episcopal bishopric of Wisconsin. So is the Rev. Hugt

A Western paper thinks that David A. Gage, Treasurer of Chicago, who defaulted in the sum \$400,000, is an honor to the profession. Yes, where there is honor among thieves.

Mrs. Goddard, a daughter of Congres ton, of old whig times, has written a manual of etiquette which is to be recognized at Washington. Congressional etiquette might be spelled get." in view of the back-pay larceny and lobby jobs generally.

The Utica Herald says that public sentimen

is turning toward L. Bradford Prince, for Speaker of the next Assembly. Whereupon the Albany Argus suggests that its Utica contemporary has not heard that General J. W. Husted is a promment candidate for that high office.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has erected in Edinburgh and presented to the city, a fountain surmounted by the figure of a dog. It is inscribed, "A tribute to the memory of Greyfriars Bobby. In 1858 this faithful dog followed the remains of his master to Greyfriars' churchyard, and lingered near the spot until his death, in 1872." What a pretty story for Bergh!

A wealthy old gentleman in Boston having recently died and left a large sum for the endow ment of a hospital for the care of those afflicted with hypochondriasis (low spirits, or melancholy, with dyspepsia), there will, no doubt, soon be mu lowness of spirits among the population of the "Hub," without the interposition of the prohibitory act.

Some of our seafaring readers may be interested added to the usual shipping articles of the ship Cromwell, just sailed from Boston for the East Indies:-"No sheath knives or grog are allowed, if any liquor is found secreted on the person of or among the effects of the crew, the same to be disposed of as the master may direct; and no profan

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. General Order from the Navy Depart-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1873.

The following general order from the Navy De

partment was issued to-day:—

The President of the United States commands it to be made known that all saliors or marines who have deserted the naval service and who shall, on or before the 1st day of February, 1874, surrender themselves at any naval station, shall receive a full pardon, only forfeiting the pay and allowances due them, and shall be restored to duty without triat or punishment, on condition that they fathiully serve out the full term of their enlistment unfulfilled at the time of their desertion.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy. partment was issued to-day:-

Naval Ausignments. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1873.

Midshipmen Massia and Roller are ordered to temporary duty on board the Franklin, and upon falling in with the Colorado to report for duty on

Acting Assistant Surgeon Myers is ordered to Acting Assistant Surgeon C. D. White is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Todd is ordered to the Assistant Paymaster Baugham is ordered to the

receiving ship Potomac. Lieutenant Commander Huntington is detached from the Richmond and granted leave for two.

months.
Lieutenant Meeker is detached from the Torpedo station and ordered to temporary duty on board the Franklin, and on falling in with the Canandaigus to report for duty on board that vessel.

Master G. W. Carlin is placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer Kiersted is detached from the Franklin and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Rushler is detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the Franklin.

The Monitors Puritan and Terter.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1873.

The ununished monitor Puritan, now at League Island, is soon to be placed in fighting trim. The monitor Terror is now ready for sea, and will be immediately placed in commission.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

A Lady Editor Proposes to Lecture on the Fourth Estate.

Mrs. Laura S. Webb, an accomplished lady from he South, now the editor of the Western Sun, with deliver a highly instructive lecture on "The Power of the Press," next Monday evening, at Steinway Hait Her paper is vivacious and interesting, and if she speaks as well as she writes the audience that will greet her appearance will enjoy a rich, intellectual treat.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL ELECT

The Board of Return Judges of the election on the constitution met this morning. The official re turns show that the majority for the new constitution in this city is 34,120, an increase of over 7,000 majority reported on the night of the election. It is now supposed that the whole majority in the State will reach 200,000